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THE STORY TELLER.

[From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.]

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD PHYSICIAN, OUT OF PRACTICE.

BY R. S. RUTER.

MARY LONDON.

LEAF I.

OLD MAIDS.—THE HEROINE, ETC.

I have always had a partiality for old maids. Why they, as a class, are so uniformly and so much misrepresented, I never could understand. They are generally accomplished, always neat, and you never saw one not possessed of judgment, information and experience. Their excellencies are still their own, while their defects are of their position, which being unnatural, is calculated to foster and develop faults rather than virtues. During a life of some observation, I have seen but two or three old maids that I did not think better fitted to become wives and better qualified to make good wives than one-half the married women I have known.

With them, the great struggle of good and evil that must, at some period of life, take place in the bosoms of us all, the great contest between what James calls "the tenants of the heart," so trying and terrible, yet so indispensable to that attainment of mental and moral discipline which is the great object of existence here; with them, all this takes place alone. The repentance for error encouraged, the resolution of improvement unstinted, the triumph of self-conquest unshared by the sweet voice of human sympathy, by aught or any save conscience and God.

That the result leaves them generally or even frequently more than ordinarily ill-humored, peevish, incapable of or unfit for the amenities of domestic life, is entirely denied. And if, once in a while, there be produced the slightest discernible dash of sourness in the disposition, or a barely perceptible aroma of acidity in the temper, it is only just enough to make of life's often insipid cup, good palatable lemonade.

Nor am I so unsustained in my admiration of the class, as I may be singular in the expression of that admiration. I wonder to how many of the libellers of old maids it has occurred to notice that Sir Walter Scott, confessedly the best delineator of woman that has written in English, has made his three most admired and most admirable female characters, viz: Flora Macivor, Minnie Troil, and Rebecca the Jewess, live and die in the "untrammelled free condition" of single blessedness. My penchant for old maids arises not so much from peculiarity as from principle. I wish the class were a more numerous one, or rather, I wish, for the happiness of all concerned, that our married women would or had put off the assumption of duties, for which so many of them are totally unfit, till an old maidly period of life.

These remarks of mine may be so little purpose, and in truth I scarcely expect by a few sentences or sentiments, however just, to reason either mankind or womanhood out of a prejudice so old, so unjust, and therefore (the strength of a prejudice always being in direct ratio to its injustice), so established. But I should have neither doubt of success nor fear of failure, could I only present to the eyes of my readers, as an argument in behalf of old maids, Mary London, as she was at twenty-four. I must introduce her at a much earlier period of her life, since the present sketch commences when she was but seventeen; and even at that early age, when her person could possess all the richness and rounded completeness that the development of riper womanhood gave it, her beauty was of a most rare and striking character. Her person, as well as her mind, resembled in some points that of her younger sister, Louisa. There was much of the attractive and amiable gentleness of manner and of heart so charming in her younger sister; but with more majesty of figure she had also more dignity of person and more steadiness and even sternness of judgment.

Her temperament puzzled you, for while the rather light hair and clear dazzling complexion marked the lymphatic; the color of her eyes, lashes and brows, darker than the hair, in a very unusual contrast, and found in no other person that I have seen or heard of, save Gen. Alexander Hamilton. Rather betokened the bilious or sanguine. Her forehead was large and prominent at the corners, giving large causality; but the peculiar and striking feature that attracted both observation and admiration, almost precluding the possibility of criticism on the rest, was her large and remarkable eyes.

When unexcited, they always reminded me of what Helme says of the eyes of Goeth and Napoleon; "they did not roll like a mortal's,"

but shone fixedly like a god's." Your first sensation when they met you, was astonishment at their strange and almost unearthly beauty. They had too this peculiarity, that though ordinarily of a calm dark blue, when excited they became of a flushing and purple hazel, before whose brilliancy you involuntarily lowered your gaze. In the Old World, Mary London's eyes would have made her a Duchess; here, they only made her a belle.

If I have succeeded in giving to the reader an impression of a personal beauty as striking and peculiar as it was rare and extraordinary, let him imagine a mind to match such an exterior, and he will have an idea of Mary London.

LEAF II.

THE BALL-ROOM.—NEW CHARACTERS, ETC.

The scene is a ball-room. The heated air is filled with the sounds of music, and the confused low murmur of voices; and under the brilliant chandeliers, hundreds of forms, of many proportion or of feminine elegance, are moving in time with the harmony.

Glancing over the mass of happy faces before me, I became gradually abstracted and gloomy, for my first and involuntary thought was, how many of those now smiling and joy-excited countenances I had seen distorted by pain or thinned by disease, and how many I missed at this time, that, formerly mingling in this circle, were now cold and expressionless forever. And I was mentally repeating, (from Moore's Epicurean)—

"O, were it not for this sad voice,
Stealing amid our mirth, to say
That all in which we most rejoice,
Ere might be the earth-woman's prey."

But for this bitter, only this, &c."

when I was interrupted by—

"Good evening, Doctor, this won't do; you're moralizing, and that's contrary to the new law, just passed about half an hour since. I'll bet oysters you were quoting to yourself from what's his name?—hang it, I can never recollect anything!—Hæc sunt quæ nos faciunt invitos mori; the 'hæc' being put by mistake, the neuter gender for the feminine, since 'his' not 'these things' but 'these women' that make us unwilling to die." Acknowledge the corn, now, Doctor, and let's go and get the oysters; the fact is, I'm going now!"

"But I have just come in."

"Well, I must go alone then."

"What's the matter, what's driving you off?"

"Why, to tell you the truth, I just caught one glance of Mary London's eyes, and a second look would settle my business without benefit of clergy."

"Would you think it then so great a misfortune to fall in love with her?"

"Is it not a misfortune to any body to become ridiculous? Nobody believes in love nowadays."

"Were you not just now dreading to experience it?"

"O, to be sure, between ourselves we can talk of anything; but, added he, with a waggish leer, 'such a thing as love has not been recognized in good society since the reformation.'"

"But there might be an exception in this case since to fall in love with such a creature as she is—"

"Would he, interrupted he, 'to fall, as Naso says about—who is it?—hang it, I can never recollect any thing.—Phaeton, I believe, 'magnis tamen exultat asinis.'"

John Seymour was a bachelor of fortune and of twenty-seven. With a mind naturally strong and highly cultivated, he admired Charles Lamb, could appreciate Shelly, and professed to understand Wordsworth. You might almost say of him as Webster said of Edward Everett, that he read every thing and recollected every thing he read. In a crowd he might pass for a school-moist and rather quiet person, for there he seldom condescended to talk much; but with his intimate friends, where he did not dread the imputation and the ridicule of pedantry, he would assume if not astonish you by the readiness and variety of his quotations. It was some times whispered that his obstinate bachelorship, in spite of the smiles and encouragement of match-making mothers, with nubile daughters, arose from one of those early disappointments, so apt to embitter the whole after existence of a sensitive man or woman; producing a callousness of heart, for which the author of Falkland, in his beautifully expressive words, assigns as a reason 'that we cannot re-illumine ashes.' A more truly noble and sensitive heart than his you would seldom meet, but he had seen enough of the world to dread the ridicule that follows the exhibition of the finer feelings; so he had wrapped himself up in an exterior of Pelham-like selfishness, and met every thing with a good natured, but not the less caustic sarcasm, that rendered him almost intangible, a sort of human porcupine, not to be touched without sore fingers. He had one peculiarity. Though possessing one of the most tenacious of memories, he was ever complaining that he could recollect nothing.

We had reached a moment after his last remark, to watch the waltzers. He broke the silence to ask if I knew that Arthur Clifford, a mutual friend of ours, was in town.

"No," I replied, "is he here?"

"I think not," said Seymour, looking round; "yes, he is behind us, just entering the door!"

and the next moment greetings were interchanged.

Young Clifford was a genius. Nature had written this all over his face, in unmistakable lines, that it needed not Lavater nor Spurzheim to interpret. His character was not so strongly developed as Seymour's since he was only twenty-two, but it was sufficiently so to discover qualities that won esteem and admiration from all. Unlike the former, he was an enthusiast, open and acknowledged. To an acute perception and appreciation of the beautiful, the good, and the true, he united the faculty of pouring out his thoughts in harmonious verse on paper, and of embodying his ideal creations still more tangibly in forms of beauty on the canvas. Of a wealthy family, and sure to inherit, (as an only son,) a large fortune, he was still so passionately fond of painting, that he had just spent two years in England, Holland, and Germany, studying the old masters, and was now returned to pay a short visit at home, preparatory to spending a still longer time in Italy, devoted to his favorite art. He had ever been, from boyhood, an especial favorite of mine.

"Well, let's get into the crowd, and see something," said I, for I knew Clifford wanted to see some of the ladies.

"Not I," said Seymour. "Odi profanum vulgus et arceam." If you leave me I shall go home. Stay here, Clifford, and the Doctor and I will point out the divinites to you as they pass. We were now at one end of the saloon.

"Well then," said C., "who's that fair girl in this first set, with pearls in her hair?"

"Do you admire her?" I asked; "wait till she turns this way, and you'll see that she has grey eyes."

"So had the Grecian Venus," said Seymour.

"But she lies!"

"So did Aristotle," persisted S.

Meantime C's eyes had wandered to another.

Who's that innocent looking creature, in the purple sponser?"

"Beware, beware," said S., laughing. "The veriest coquette in the room. 'Misericordibus intentatis nite,' as Flaccus hath it; and represents the number of her lovers within the last year, being an unknown quantity, and she has now almost any given number. The last one is that specimen of the genus homo, species veridant, who she is doing up beautifully brown at this time. However, she'll take some of the nonsense out of him, so that 'for san et hauc olim juxtalet meminisse,' as somebody says, Alcestis, isn't it? hang it, I can never recollect any thing."

"You are incorrigible, Seymour," said C. "I wish to Heaven I could see you suffering some of the pains and penalties of Cupid's court!"

"Ah, don't you, now?—but, my dear fellow, I've got past that sort of thing. 'Non sum quæram lœne sub regno Cinaræ.' Well, he added, in a sober tone, as C. was scanning the room with his eyes, "what think you of our ladies? Will they compare with those of the Old World?"

"You would better inquire if those there will compare with ours," replied C., quickly. "Art does more there, nature more here. There's a splendid looking woman," he added, "over the to the right, the one with so many ornaments—what's her name?"

"Her name is Mrs. P., said S., but she's rather too tall for my taste."

"Well, as to that," replied C., she's just about the height of the Medici Venus, five feet six."

"And, besides," said I, "she's just the height of Miss L—"

"Hush, do not," interrupted S., in a whisper, "hush, for goodness sake! I don't wish him to know or even see Mary London."

"Why not?"

"What! he, an enthusiast and a painter, too? She would become his destiny."

I was about quizzing S. on the difference between his public and private notions of love, when C. who had been for some moments gazing in one direction, so earnestly as to neglect our conversation, suddenly exclaimed—

"Seymour! Doctor! for God's sake look at those eyes! There, under the chandelier—Who is it? What's her name? Tell me, quick!"

And he placed his hand with convulsive grasp on my arm.

"There, the murder's out, I told you so, it is Mary London, of course, turning, as I also did, to look in the direction of Clifford's gaze."

So it was. She had taken her place in the middle set, just about the centre of the saloon, and her face was towards us. I thought she had never appeared so beautiful. Her expressive countenance was radiant with smiles, and those large eyes, now flashing with excitement and pleasure, were perfectly fascinating to the beholder, even while he almost shrunk from their overpowering brilliancy. Clifford's hand, that lay on my arm, betrayed that he was trembling in every limb.

All at once, with an involuntary shivering, as if something horrible were presented to his sight, he sprang forward toward that part of the room where she was dancing. The music ceased, and he was dead—what he saw, you who in your dream of what he saw, saw him, but a glance in that direction showed it—tremor, I believe, would have left him at once his object and motive. The large ball of his eye was rolling, and Mary London was falling, and Mary London was directly under it.

It was suspended by two chains, running over

a double pulley fixed to the ceiling, and was balanced by a weight, that slid downwards, through which the chains passed. By some means, probably from the springing of jarring of the floor caused by the dancing, one of the chains had parted, and the unequal straining of the other by the heavy chandelier, caused the weight to come in two, one part remaining where it was, and the other ascending as the chandelier began to fall. The velocity of the falling mass was not at first so great as that of a body descending unresisted, for it had to carry up a portion of the counterpoising weight, but it was rapidly accelerating. Many of those present perceived the threatened danger, but were too terrified to move, and those who were not, saw instantly that interference by them would come too late. Clifford was in time only from having noticed the disarrangement of the chains, and the certainty of an accident before the weight descended. Miss London, alone, was unconscious of the danger, of which her first intuition was the sudden appearance of C. by her side, as if he had dropped from the clouds.

Throwing his left arm round her, he swung her out of the way, as if she had been an infant, while he held up his right to receive the falling chandelier. The arms of ten men could not have stopped the descending mass, but his alone sufficed to change a little the line of direction, and the floor was covered with fragments of bronze, broken glass, and oil.

Of course the whole room gathered immediately round the scene of accident. An English lady, in the position of Mary London, would have fainted gracefully away, in the arms of Clifford or any one who might be fortunate enough to receive her. But there was nothing of the modern novel heroine about her. With the instinctive perception of a woman, she knew at once that she was being saved from a great danger, though of what sort she was of course ignorant. The alarmed looks of those near her had told that something was impending, but she had scarcely a moment in which to speculate, ere she found herself in the strong grasp of Clifford. The next moment the crash of the falling fragments told her what she had escaped, and though trembling and pale from fright, with the self-possession peculiar to persons of strong judgment, she turned to C. and gave him, out of those large, almost unhuman eyes, one look, so eloquent, so full of grateful meaning, that, racked with pain as he was, it thrilled through every fibre with a rapture never to be forgotten.

I was already at his side, and was about to introduce him to the beautiful being whose life his promptness had saved, when with a quiet gesture he showed me that his wrist was dislocated. On examination, the ulna, one of the bones of the fore-arm, was also found to be broken.

This of course rendered his immediate departure necessary; so after a hasty introduction of him to Miss London, we accompanied by Seymour, left together.

LEAF III.

MORE OF SEYMOUR'S OPINIONS.

Next morning, Seymour was in my office about eleven.

"I've just come from Clifford," said he; "he says you were there this morning. What think you of his arm?"

"Threatens him serious injury," said I.

"How so?—nothing but a common fracture and dislocation, is it?"

"You forget," I answered, "that his art is his idol, and it is impossible that after such a strain, the muscles may never recover the pliancy and delivery of movement indispensable to a painter."

"He would have been much more sensible to such a misfortune twenty-four hours since than now," replied S., rather sarcastically. "Yesterday morning his art was doubtless his idol; now, the idolatry is transferred from the ideal forms of the canvas, to the living beauties of Mary London, and he now sings 'Teum vivere meum, teum esse libens.' Mrs. L. the 'pity'—On sent ridicule et de méconnaissance,' as somebody says, Helican, I think, but I can never recollect any thing. What's the result? Here's a fine painter spoiled, and for what?—just to be made a fool of, and that he will probably be, whether fitted or accepted."

Seymour spoke freely, partly because he knew my opinions of early marriages, and partly perhaps embittered by the recollections of events in his own life.

"I would think as you do," said I, "if I imagined there were much danger of Clifford's marrying Miss London. I think he is too rational to risk, at his age, to marry any one."

"Don't talk of a man's being rational that's as much in love as Clifford. 'Jam Cytherea clausa est Venus, immanitate Luna, vixit et transiit.' Love leads people a beautiful dance, when January threatens."

"I suppose," replied I, "that he must be quite in love with her?"

"In love with her," said S., "the worshiper of like any heathen, thinks his misfortune the luckiest event of his life, and is every body but you, who in your dream of what he saw, saw him, but a glance in that direction showed it—tremor, I believe, would have left him at once his object and motive. The large ball of his eye was rolling, and Mary London was falling, and Mary London was directly under it."

It was suspended by two chains, running over

should marry for seven years to come. It would spoil both."

"Amor omnia vincit et nos cedamus amori," replied he, laughing, "I'll bet you a dozen that no apprehensions, either of tetanus or matrimony, (small choice between the two in my opinion,) and no influence either of yours or mine can keep him from visiting her within three days, and from marrying her within three months; the latter folly contingent somewhat upon the possibility of her coquetting him."

"You don't think Mary London capable of coquetting any one?"

"Capable?—there's no knowing what a woman may do or may not be capable of. She herself never knows till tried. However," he added, after a pause, "I am rather inclined to think that she loves him."

"I hope not,—why do you think so?"

"That look she gave him last night."

The entrance of others interrupted our conversation, and we parted with an arrangement to meet again at Clifford's rooms in the afternoon. We learned on meeting there, that he had received, during the morning, a polite message of enquiry from Mr. London's family, brought by Mr. L. himself.

It will not easily be believed by the more rational reader, that Clifford was so intimidated by his new-born but absorbing attachment for Miss London, as to send for a lack, on the third day after his accident, without consulting any one, and call at Mr. London's. Seymour was right. Mary blushed and trembled—and as for the match-making mother, Mrs. L., she was in ecstasies, for in truth Clifford was a very desirable son-in-law.

LEAF IV.

MR. LONDON, AND PART OF A LOVE SCENE.

Two months passed. Clifford had entirely recovered from the effects of his accident, so far as his arm was concerned. The mending of his heart had committed to another physician and other means than myself and time. He was to be engaged to Miss London, and grieved and disappointed as I was at such an anticipation, I was compelled to believe it but too probable. He was a constant, almost daily visitor at Mr. L.'s, and none so welcome to at least some of the inmates.

Mr. London, with his negative and feeble character, possessed one peculiarity, which, indulged in moderation, I could scarcely call a weakness. From the un-energetic and almost stupid soil of a strictly lymphatic temperament, there sprang and grew one feeling, which, though neither sentiment nor prophusity, and unmarked in the phrenological chart, yet in the extreme to which it was developed in his lily-syncretism, deserved, at the hands of Spurzheim, a local habitation no less than a name.

This was pride of ancestry. By this I do not mean pride of his family, which Mr. L. never attempted, and seemed not to desire to represent or to place higher in position than they were.

"It was an old English name," he would say, "borne always by freeholders, never by tenants or serfs," (the very name, London, he derived from Land-lover), "but never noble; always respectable, but never renowned, because not ambitious."

His pride was of the antiquity, not of the rank of his family, and he had a chest full of letters, papers, and parchments, some of them two centuries old, descriptive of the position, adventures, opinions and peculiarities of his ancestors, even anterior to the time of Cromwell. And the greatest happiness of his vegetable existence was to talk to or with any one who would or could listen to his diatribes, about his own or their families. This weakness was scarcely considered ridiculous in a Virginian any where, and still less so with Virginians, among whom a similar feeling is quite common, though not carried to such an extreme.

There was but one drawback upon Mr. London's felicity in dwelling upon his family, and that he always in the lively recollection, although it involved neither dishonor nor shame, the reader will learn in the course of the narrative. When Mr. L. was unattended at Clifford's rooms, the morning after the accident, his salutation was, "Good morning, sir,—your name is Clifford, I presume, sir,—a good name, a very good name, sir,—one of the oldest families in the county, sir, &c. And when the restless and scheming Mrs. London began, Cripple-like, to advise, under the appearance of consulting, as to the probable or possible consequences of Clifford's intimacy in their family, Mr. L. would say, "Certainly, madam, I have not the slightest objection, fits it to suit yourself. The Cliffords are an old family, one of the oldest in the county."

"And," Mrs. L. would say, "he will have quite a fortune; besides, Clifford is such a pretty name, I would like to have it in our family."

"Of course," answered the husband, "quite a nice name, one of the oldest; I know of it and will suit ours very well, though I don't think the Cliffords quite so old as the Londons."

One pleasant evening, when Clifford called at the London's, it chanced that no one was in the room when he entered, but Mrs. L. and her daughter, the former, too acute not to know the opportunity makes about three-fourths of all matches in this world, soon contrived to hear a volume, that in the ears of the others, being

pressed to find themselves alone together, but especially the gentleman, for a girl of seventeen is more a woman than a youth of twenty-two is a man. Still, Clifford managed in spite of his bashfulness to use his eyes, while the less embarrassed Mary could not summon courage to raise hers from the carpet.

This continued some moments, when Mary, who felt the intensity of the gaze that she knew was fastened upon her, though she did not see it, rose suddenly as if to go, and the apprehension of this restored to Clifford the use of his tongue.

"Stop, Mary, Miss London, I mean," said he, hurriedly; and then trying very hard (and succeeding rather poorly) to make his voice and manner somewhat playful, continued, "I've been trying my hand for several days at this old trade, to see if I had lost it, and I have brought the result with me; Mary, recited herself; 'will you promise to criticize my performance pretty closely and severely if I show it to you?'"

Miss London raised her beautiful eyes, with a sort of reproachful expression, as if to ask him how she could or would criticize severely any thing of his. But she only said, "What is it?"

Clifford drew from his pocket a rather small package and commenced removing its wrappings. There were several, and before he got half of them off, Mary began to tremble, for she had a woman's intuitive knowledge of what was coming.

"You must excuse the badness of the performance," said C., forgetting in his excitement that he had a moment before solicited criticism; "you know my hand has not yet recovered,"—and here he stopped again, for he had just self command enough left to remember that any allusion to his recent hurt would be in bad taste, as seeming like a call upon her for gratitude, so he changed his intended remark, and continued, "I mean has not yet acquired the skill of a master."

"Why did you not finish the sentence as you intended when you began," said Mary, who saw through the change of expression, and the cause of it and she added, with a look of inexpressible tenderness, "I hope you do not think me ungrateful?"

Clifford answered nothing for two reasons; first, that he did not know what to say, and, secondly, that he was too much bewildered by that look to have said it, if he had; so he handed her the picture in silence.

Yes, there it was, a miniature Mary London on ivory, there was the dazzling complexion, the fair hair, the massive forehead, those wonderful eyes, chiseled Grecian nose, that Phidias could scarcely have excelled in sculptured Parian, the beautiful mouth and the rich lips, not thick enough to appear sensual, and not thin to imply deceit. There was something noticeable about those lips. While their pouting fulness tempted the beholder, there was a slight habitual compression of the upper one, that gave a character of firmness and decision to the whole face.

How naturally the question occurs, when looking on a picture of animated beauty, why is it that we can so easily conceive a personal loveliness far exceeding what we ever see? Why is it that Titian's Venus, Raphael's Madonna, &c., have never had their counter part in a living woman? If Clifford's picture did not flatter Mary, it was because, as Lord Verulam says, it is best part of beauty that a picture cannot express. In a fancy portrait or miniature, any expression that chances to be given, may be considered the most natural and the appropriate one, but whenever we undertake to produce a resemblance, we become sensible of the truth of Bacon's remark.

Mary's eyes filled as she looked at the picture, whose accuracy of resemblance was astonishing, (taken as it was without regular sittings, and told how deeply her image must have been graven in the mind and heart of the artist, since her fingers only could have produced such likeness from memory alone.

"I am sorry you have this," said she, in a tremulous but kind tone; "it was in a picture, and your arm to hold it steady enough to paint it, so soon after it was broken. I thank you for the kindness and the flattery, but you ought to have waited till your wrist was entirely well."

"O, if you only knew the pleasure it gave me," said Clifford, who began to think that to win such a look from such eyes, he would be quite willing to break his arm over again, and his neck too.

"But soon," persisted Mary, "and see, your hand is trembling now; and with a sudden and apparently involuntary movement, he took his hand, as if to still its nervousness."

In a moment Clifford's other arm was round her waist.

"O, Mary," he whispered, "if you will only keep that hand for ever, I will give you, Mary?"

Her cheek slightly flushed on his finger, as she looked up with one of those glances for which Adam would have reared Pegasus, and which I think we would better leave.

[CONCLUSION IN OUR NEXT.]

OUR NARRATIVE.—In your country, said an

American, you have the over-burning

Have we in need? rejoined the Italian.

But please to remember that in our

have the ever-burning Hills of Niagara

would put it out in five minutes."

COUNTY TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

County of Oxford in account with Nathan M. Marble, Treasurer of said County.

To amount paid on Jury Bills, \$1165 08	Dec. 22, 1846—By Cash rec'd of Levi Stowell, former Treasurer, \$9088 89	Cr.
To amount of S. J. Court orders redeemed, 270 10	By Cash rec'd on County Tax, collected prior to 1847, 1802 16	
To amount of Western District Court orders redeemed, 754 31	By Cash of the several towns on Tax for year 1847, 4141 09	
To amount of County Commissioners' Court orders redeemed, 3077 50	By amount due from towns on Tax for 1847, 1739 47	
To amount paid on Constable's Bills, 181 50	By duty on Pedlar's Licenses, 09 00	
To amount paid Geo. K. Shaw, Reg. of Probate—Salary, 200 00	By amount received of Attorneys as admission Fees, 100 00	
To amount paid James Buchanan on Surplus Revenue, 16 00	By Cash rec'd of Clerk for Jury Fees, 91 00	
To amount paid Alfred Andrews on Bond, 240 00	By Cash rec'd of Justices for Fines, 19 12	
To amount paid Geo. K. Shaw, Reg. of Probate—Salary, 250 00	By Cash rec'd of Clerk for costs on petition of Moses Patton & others, 26 10	
To amount paid for postage, 13 74	By Cash rec'd of A. Shurtleff, Jr., Jailor, for Costs, 7 75	
To amount paid for postage, 1 25	By Cash received for duty on Commissions, 25 00	
To amount of Orders outstanding against the County, 1411 76	By Cash rec'd of State Treasurer on Criminal Bills, 682 07	
To amount due the Law Library, 211 00	By Cash due from State Treasurer on Criminal Bills, 217 11	
To amount due Constable's Bills, 52 88		
To amount of County Treasurer's Salary from Dec. 22, 1846, to January 1, 1848, 179 00		
	Available funds in the Treasury January 1st, 1848, \$9159 02	
	NATHAN M. MARBLE, TREASURER.	

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, Dr.	
For services as County Commissioner.	
Dec. 25, 1846—To extra travel from Paris through Dixfield to Gilead, on petition of L. N. Stanley & others, 27 miles, 10 00	
May 3, 1847—To amount paid for measuring roads, 2 30	
Travel from Gilead to Denmark and back, on petition of James Walker & others, 95 miles, 9 50	
Five days attendance on said petition, 12 50	
Paid for Ferrage, 20 cents—do. for Postage, 15 cents, 35	
	\$18 15
COUNTY OF OXFORD TO FRANCIS L. RICE, Dr.	
For services as County Commissioner.	
Dec. 25, 1846—To travel from Paris to Dixfield and back to Paris on petition of L. N. Stanley & others, fifty miles, \$5 00	
June, 1847—To travel from Paris to Denmark and back, on petition of James Walker & others, thirty-four miles, 3 40	
May 3, 1847—To travel from Paris to Denmark and back, on petition of James Walker & others, thirty-four miles, 3 40	
Five days attendance on said petition, 12 50	
Paid for Stationery, 2 00	
" H. Pearson for measuring chain, 1 25	
" For Compass Staff, 29	
Four days attending on petition of R. Clay & others, not charged in my account at the last December Term, 10 00	
	\$66 94
COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN REED, Dr.	
For services as County Commissioner.	
May, 3, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Denmark and back, on petition of James Walker & others, one hundred and forty-four miles, 14 40	
Five days attending on said petition, 12 50	
Ferrage, 25 cents—Postage, 15 cents, 40	
	\$27 30
COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, Dr.	
For services as County Commissioner.	
June 1, 1847—To travel from Gilead to Jay and returning, one hundred miles, on petition of R. Wright & others, 10 00	
Two days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition, 5 00	
Ferrage, twenty-five cents, 25	
July 29, " Travel from Gilead to Rumford, twenty-five miles, on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford, 2 40	
Seven days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition, and to paid for ferrage, twenty cents, 17 70	
Travel from Paris to Albany and from Stoneham to Gilead, fifty miles, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stoneham, 5 00	
Four days viewing and hearing parties on said petition, 10 00	
Ferrage, twelve cents, 12	
	\$50 17
COUNTY OF OXFORD TO FRANCIS L. RICE, Dr.	
For services as County Commissioner.	
June 1, 1847—To travel from Paris to Jay and returning, one hundred miles, on petition of R. Wright & others, 10 00	
Two days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition, 5 00	
Ferrage, twenty-five cents, 25	
July 29, " Travel from Gilead to Rumford, twenty-five miles, on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford, 2 40	
Seven days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition, and to paid for ferrage, twenty cents, 17 70	
Travel from Paris to Albany and from Stoneham to Gilead, fifty miles, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stoneham, 5 00	
Four days viewing and hearing parties on said petition, 10 00	
Ferrage, twelve cents, 12	
	\$50 17
COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN REED, Dr.	
For services as County Commissioner.	
June 3d, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Jay and back on petition of R. Wright and others, fifty miles, 5 00	
Two days locating, &c. on the above petition, 5 00	
Travel from Roxbury to Rumford and back on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford, forty miles, 4 00	
Five days attending on said petition, 12 50	
Ferrage, sixteen cents, 16	
July 7, " Travel from Paris to Albany, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stoneham, twenty miles, 2 00	
Four days viewing on said petition, 10 00	
Travel from Stoneham to Roxbury, fifty miles, 5 00	
Ferrage, twelve cents, 12	
	\$49 78
COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, Dr.	
For services as County Commissioner.	
Sept. 21, 1847—To travel from Gilead to Sebago and returning on petition of Committee of Sebago, one hundred miles, 10 00	
Two days viewing and hearing parties on same, 5 00	
Ferrage, twenty cents, 20	
Oct. 14, " Travel from Gilead to Byron and back, one hundred miles, 10 00	
Six days viewing, hearing parties and locating on same, 15 00	
Paid for ferrage, sixteen cents, 16	
Nov. 2, " Travel from Gilead to Brownfield and returning, on petition of S. E. Merrill & others, fifteen miles, 1 50	
Five days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on same, 12 50	
Travel from Porter to Gilead and returning, one hundred miles, on petition of Moses Mason & others, 10 00	
Five days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on same, 12 50	
Travel from Porter to Dixfield and back, one hundred and fifty miles, on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, 15 00	
Ferrage, twenty cents, 20	
" 9, " Travel from Porter to Rumford and returning, one hundred and twenty-five miles, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, 12 50	
Three days viewing and hearing parties on same, 7 50	
Travel from Porter to Rumford and from Hallowell to Dixfield, one hundred miles, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, 10 00	
Ten days viewing on said petition, 25 00	
Ferrage, twenty cents, 20	
" 26, " Travel from E. Dixfield to Rumford, twenty miles on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, 2 00	
Four days locating on said petition, 10 00	
Travel from Rumford to Porter, sixty-three miles, 6 30	
Travel from Porter to Wayne and from Wayne to Paris, one hundred miles, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, 10 00	
Six days hearing parties on said petition, 15 00	
Paid for Stationery, fifty cents, 50	
Paid for two quires of extra large paper, seventy-five cents, 75	
	\$214 86

Dec. 1, 1847—Travel from E. Dixfield to Rumford, twenty miles, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, 2 00
Ferrage, twelve cents, 12
Seven and one half days locating on said petition, 18 25
Travel from Rumford to Gilead, twenty-four miles, 2 40
Ferrage, eight cents, 8
Travel from Gilead to Wayne and back on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, one hundred and thirty miles, 13 00
Six days hearing on said petition, 15 00
Paid for ferrage, thirty cents, 30
\$197 26

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO FRANCIS L. RICE, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.	
Sept. 14, 1847—To travel from Porter to Sebago and back on petition of Committee of Sebago, forty miles, 4 00	
Two days viewing and hearing parties on same, 5 00	
Travel from Porter to Byron and back, one hundred and eighty miles, on petition of Seth Billington & others, 18 00	
Six days viewing, hearing parties and locating on same, 15 00	
Paid for ferrage, sixteen cents, 16	
Oct. 14, " Travel from Porter to Brownfield and returning, on petition of S. E. Merrill & others, fifteen miles, 1 50	
Five days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on same, 12 50	
Travel from Porter to Gilead and returning, one hundred miles, on petition of Moses Mason & others, 10 00	
Five days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on same, 12 50	
Travel from Porter to Dixfield and back, one hundred and fifty miles, on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, 15 00	
Ferrage, twenty cents, 20	
" 9, " Travel from Porter to Rumford and returning, one hundred and twenty-five miles, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, 12 50	
Three days viewing and hearing parties on same, 7 50	
Travel from Porter to Rumford and from Hallowell to Dixfield, one hundred miles, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, 10 00	
Ten days viewing on said petition, 25 00	
Ferrage, twenty cents, 20	
" 26, " Travel from E. Dixfield to Rumford, twenty miles on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, 2 00	
Four days locating on said petition, 10 00	
Travel from Rumford to Porter, sixty-three miles, 6 30	
Travel from Porter to Wayne and from Wayne to Paris, one hundred miles, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, 10 00	
Six days hearing parties on said petition, 15 00	
Paid for Stationery, fifty cents, 50	
Paid for two quires of extra large paper, seventy-five cents, 75	
	\$214 86

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN REED, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.	
Sept. 21, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Byron and returning, on petition of Seth Billington & others, fourteen miles, 1 40	
One day attendance on said petition, 2 50	
Travel from Roxbury to Sebago and returning, on petition of Town Committee, one hundred and forty miles, 14 00	
One day attendance on said petition, 2 50	
Two ferrage, twenty cents, 20	
Oct. 13, " Travel from Roxbury to Byron, and returning, on petition of Seth Billington & others, fourteen miles, 1 40	
Five days attendance on said petition, 12 50	
Travel from Roxbury to Brownfield, and returning, on petition of S. E. Merrill & others, one hundred and sixty miles, 16 00	
Five days attendance on said petition, 12 50	
Two ferrage, twenty cents, 20	
Nov. 2, " Travel from Roxbury to Gilead, and returning, on petition of Moses Mason & others, seventy-six miles, 7 60	
Three days attendance on said petition, 15 00	
Travel from Roxbury to Rumford, and returning, on petition of Peter C. Virgin & others, forty miles, 4 00	
Three days attendance on said petition, 7 50	
" 26, " Travel from Roxbury to Rumford and from Hallowell to Dixfield, eighty miles, 8 00	
Ten days attendance on said petition, 25 00	
Dec. 1, " Travel from E. Dixfield to Rumford and from Rumford to Roxbury on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, forty miles, 4 00	
Seven days locating on said petition, 15 00	
" 27, " Travel from Roxbury to Wayne, and returning, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, eighty miles, 8 00	
Six days hearing on said petition, 15 00	
Two ferrage, twenty cents, 20	
	\$202 50

OXFORD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURTS.

May Term, 1847.	
James Burbank, travel, 70 miles, 7 00; attendance 5 days, 12 50; Ferrage, 20 cents, \$19 70	
Francis L. Rice, " 100 " 10 00; " 5 " 12 50; " 20 " 25 50	
John Reed, " 80 " 8 00; " 5 " 12 50; " 20 " 20 70	
July 1847, adjourned Term	
James Burbank, travel, 22 miles, 2 20; attendance 1 day, 2 50; Ferrage, 8 cents, \$4 78	
Francis L. Rice, " 20 " 2 20; " 1 " 2 50; " 8 " 5 78	
John Reed, " 40 " 4 00; " 1 " 2 50; " 8 " 6 60	
September Term, 1847.	
James Burbank, travel, 70 miles, 7 00; attendance 5 days, 12 50; Ferrage, 20 cents, \$19 70	
Francis L. Rice, " 100 " 10 00; " 5 " 12 50; " 20 " 25 50	
John Reed, " 80 " 8 00; " 5 " 12 50; " 20 " 20 70	
December, 1847, adjourned Term.	
James Burbank, travel, 70 miles, 7 00; attendance 5 days, 12 50; Ferrage, 20 cents, \$19 70	
Francis L. Rice, " 100 " 10 00; " 5 " 12 50; " 20 " 25 50	
John Reed, " 80 " 8 00; " 5 " 12 50; " 20 " 20 70	
America Thayer, " 8 " 8 00; " 2 " 5 00; " 20 " 5 80	

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, JANUARY 6TH, 1848.
The foregoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County and were severally examined, audited, and amount certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law, and are truly copied by
CHARLES ANDREWS, CLERK.

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction on Tuesday, the fifth day of February next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of
JAMES BOWKER,
late of Paris in said County, deceased, all the real estate whereof said Bowker died seized, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.
Said Estate consists of the homestead farm of the deceased in Paris, subject to his Widow's right of Dower, and a life annuity of Susanah Warren of seven dollars a year.
Terms made known at the time of sale.
WITMORE W. BOWKER,
Adm'r on said estate.
Paris, January 4, 1848. 3w36

Executor's Sale.
PURSUANT to a license from the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, I, the subscriber, will sell at public Auction, or private sale, at my residence in Lowell, on Monday, the third day of July next, at two of the by mortgage deed, a piece of land and the built-up of PHINEAS EASTMAN, late of said County, deceased, together with the reversion of said land, the Widow's Dower therein, if necessary, as the said J. C. Merrill having broken the condition will produce the sum of eighteen hundred dollars of said mortgage, by neglecting to pay the same, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, and the interest thereon, and the charges of administration, and incidental charges, and the law made and provided for such cases.
J. C. EASTMAN, Executor.
Lowell, Dec. 27, 1847. 35

Notice of Foreclosure.
ON the nineteenth day of April, 1844, JOSEPH C. MERRILL, of Andover, Oxford County, State of Maine, conveyed to me, the subscriber, by the by mortgage deed, a piece of land and the built-up of PHINEAS EASTMAN, late of said County, deceased, together with the reversion of said land, the Widow's Dower therein, if necessary, as the said J. C. Merrill having broken the condition will produce the sum of eighteen hundred dollars of said mortgage, by neglecting to pay the same, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, and the interest thereon, and the charges of administration, and incidental charges, and the law made and provided for such cases.
J. C. EASTMAN, Executor.
Lowell, Dec. 27, 1847. 35

LAST CHANCE THIS SEASON!

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS EVER YET OFFERED IN BOSTON!

Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

UNPRECEDENTED RUSH AT

"OAK HALL!"

PRICES OF CLOTHING MARKED DOWN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

In consequence of the very mild weather of the season, thus far, and the GREAT QUANTITIES OF CLOTHING made up by the undersigned this Fall for

Winter Wear.

It has become necessary that his immense Stock of GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING MATERIALS SHOULD BE

Closed up Immediately!

THE FOLLOWING Extraordinary Inducements Are therefore offered to the PUBLIC. Read this and call at

"OAK HALL!"

The Spacious Sales Rooms will be thrown open at 9 o'clock A. M., on

THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1847.

And the Sale will continue till

TUESDAY, FEB. 1ST, 1848.

During this period, every article of the enormous Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

Will be sold at a DISCOUNT OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE VERY LOWEST PRICES NOW CURRENT AT THIS

Great Clothing Mart!

This Stock embraces the most Extensive Assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

Ever collected together in any One Establishment in this or any other country. Those who want

THICK CLOTHING!

AT AN ENORMOUS DISCOUNT

Will know where to call—for these Goods MUST BE DISPOSED OF! as I have determined, whatever may be the SACRIFICE, that this GREAT STOCK of

Heavy Winter Clothing, Now on hand in my Establishment,

"SHALL BE SOLD!"

EXAMINE The following Low Prices, REDUCED ONE-FOURTH.

BELOW IS THE LIST.

300 Blue Pilot Overcoats, velvet collars, at \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

250 Blue Mackinaw Blanket Overcoats, at \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

100 Cording Overcoats and Sacks, at \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

500 Fancy Tweed do do do \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

100 Blue Jacketts, lined with flannel \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

400 French Overcoats, made in Paris, \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

1500 Blue do do do figured, plain and ribbed, \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

500 Camel (real goat's hair) Wrappers, quilted, \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

925 Tweed Sacks and Overcoats, \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

500 Hunting and Business Coats of Black Velvet, \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

500 Single and Double Beaver Overcoats, \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

275 Brown Sacks, velvet collars and ribbed, \$4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

75 do Linen Bosoms, plain and rus. plat, all kinds, 25, 75

POTRY.

THE YOUNG FARMER'S SONG.

I have no sparkling gems, love,
To bind around thy brow—
I cannot bid my heart to thine
In a golden channel flow.
And dost thou ask for these, love,
How bitter were my part,
For the only wealth my pride can boast,
Is a true and loving heart.

A true and loving heart, love,
I know 'tis little worth,
For men forget that hearts in Heaven
Are jewels on the earth.
But still 'tis all I have, love,
And thou dost ask no more;
For having this, what's left to me,
Thou knowest I am poor.

Thou knowest I am poor, love,
My hands disclaim not—
I fight the daily fight of man,
With the stern, rebellious soil.
And as I sow I reap, love,
My just and equal part;
And though I have not gold or gems,
I've a true and loving heart.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

BY MISS FREDERICK CAREY.

Did we think of the light and the sunshine
Of the blessings left us still,
When we sit and ponder darkly
And blindly our life's ill;
How should we dispel the shadows
Of still and deep despair,
And lessen the wait of anguish
Which every heart must bear?

The clouds may rest on the present,
And sorrow on the days that are gone;
But no night is so utterly cheerless,
That we may not look for the dawn;
And there is no human being
With so wholly dark a lot,
But the heart by turning the picture
May find some sunny spot.

Ten, as in the days of winter,
When the snowdrifts whitened the hill,
Some birds in the air will flutter,
And warble to cheer us still;
So, if we would hark to the music,
Some hope with a sunny wing,
In the days of our darkest sorrow,
Will sit in the heart and sing.

FIGHT BETWEEN A MUNGGOOZE AND COBRA CAJELLO.

Being desirous of seeing a combat between a snake and its inveterate enemy, the munggoose, an animal similar to the ichneumon of Egypt, I requested the charmer to exhibit a fight of this kind. He instantly consented, as every one of these men carry not only snakes, but munggooses with them, and let us into the compound—the field attached to almost every house in the cantonment. Having expressed our fears lest any one of the party might be injured by the reptile, he proposed that the exhibition should take place under an enormous peasant coop of worked wire which was lying unused in the court yard. This arrangement was acceded to, and, at our suggestion, the snake first taken in the morning was selected for the encounter—the mouth of the vessel in which he was enclosed was placed under the edge of the coop, and the covering suddenly withdrawn. In a moment after the cobra capello darted out. The kedge-pot was then taken away, and the edges of the phensantry let down. During two or three minutes the monster poked his nose all around the enclosure evidently wishing to escape, but finding this impossible, he quietly coiled himself up freely, however his magnificent head from the folds, and remained in a sort of listening attitude. Presently the man produced the munggoose, and let him in to his adversary. Never was I more surprised. This was the first time I had seen one. I had expected to behold a somewhat powerful opponent. Never could I have supposed that so small an animal would have dared to cope with serpents of the largest and deadliest kind: such, however was the case. The little creature with a snout curled round the edge of the coop, was about half as large again as an English rat, of a mottled brown or with small red eyes, and would have been a very ugly animal had it not been for its tail which was long and bushy, in circumference near the centre almost as large as the little body to which it was attached. For a time the munggoose ran about without going directly up to the snake, which, however, being perceived, its tormentor on its first entrance had prepared to give battle. Suddenly the tiny creature, which seemed to be a little more than a mouthful to its adversary, saw the snake, and without hesitation, ran up to it. So apparently unequal a contest I never beheld. The cobra capello had reared itself, and spread out its hood—a sort of fleshy ruff it inflates when irritated, and which has given rise to its designation. The marks round its eyes resembled a pair of spectacles. Its marble stained scales seemed all alive, as it raised itself some three feet high to meet the attack of the little savage whose eyes seemed suddenly to glow like red hot cinders as it rushed towards its mighty enemy and bit it. The snake darted at it, squeezed it, inflicted its dreadful wound, and then threw itself back. The munggoose was evidently disabled. Faint and almost dying, it retreated. Many of us laughed at the battle over, and regretted the untimely end of the courageous little beast. After limping about for some time, and even lying down with exhaustion, the munggoose began to pace its way on the grass. What it swallowed none of us ever been able to trace, though large words have been offered for its discovery. What

the herb is the little animal partakes of none can tell, but certainly its effects are miraculous; for no sooner did the creature imbibe the sought-for antidote, than it suddenly recovered its pristine strength, and again attacked the serpent. The scene was re-enacted no less than seven times; each time the cobra appearing weaker and weaker, till it finally died out. The munggoose at length succeeded in catching the monster by the throat to the admiration of all present.
Bentley's Miscellany.

PETER D. FROST, Merchant Tailor, NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

MOST respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he continues the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the "Old Stand" in the Norway Village, Main Street, where he will be happy to answer their orders at the shortest notice, and as well as at the lowest price, for work of all kinds.

THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT IN BOSTON.

For years the First and ONLY HOUSE which has adhered to the Popular System of LOW PRICES For Gentlemen's Clothing, is that which is known and universally celebrated CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

OAK HALL, H. O. W. WARREN, Proprietor.

The excellence of the plan which he originally designed, and which has been so successfully appreciated by the Public, but, to some extent, approved by the Trade—at least as far as the facilities afforded for the purchase of the only true and perfect system, which

ENSURES TO BUYERS GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

At the Lowest Scale of Prices!!! The Elegant display of Goods at

Simmons' Oak Hall, LONDON AND PARIS.

Are Manufactured under his own personal supervision and direction, and adhere to the principles which would secure upon old prices, but

30 to 40 per cent. WELL OUT & WELL MADE.

A complete opportunity of seeing from the largest and most valuable information respecting the

ELEGANT CLOTHING DRESS GOODS.

Now in the United States, and which may be had by

CITIZENS & STRANGERS.

SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Can be purchased at any other establishment at so low a price, and at

Prices Less Than cost of effect, even at

SIMMONS' FURNISHING GOODS, CHEAP.

Entrance at No. 32

OAK HALL, Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38 Ann Street, BOSTON.

THE SOUTH PARIS Manufacturing Company

Have on hand, and will continue to keep, a large stock of

NEWELL & NICHOLAS, BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

AT WHOLESALE, Corner of Middle and Free Streets (Between Deyling & Broadway, New York) Portland.

SPECTACLES

A Good Assortment of Spectacles for

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale

at the Old Stand, Norway Village, Me.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable

for doors and windows, for sale, at the Old Stand, Norway Village, Me.

DR. WARREN'S SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY Physical Bitters.

At 50 cts. per bottle. SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY Bitters have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and efficient remedy for Scrophulous, Mercurial and Lues diseases; for Indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, liver complaints, constipation, weak and sore stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, leprosy, debility, headache, dizziness, vertigo, neuralgia, and all those disorders which arise from the action of Mercury, or from an impure state of the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, who has named it Bitters, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly commended, on every vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. It is a safe and healthy medicine, and its use is recommended by the highest authorities in the medical and scientific world.

At 50 cts. per bottle. SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY Bitters have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and efficient remedy for Scrophulous, Mercurial and Lues diseases; for Indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, liver complaints, constipation, weak and sore stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, leprosy, debility, headache, dizziness, vertigo, neuralgia, and all those disorders which arise from the action of Mercury, or from an impure state of the blood, no matter how acquired.

DR. UPHAM'S Vegetable Internal Remedy FOR THE PILLS!

A Cure for Life Secured.

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY is the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; inflammation, excesses and disorders of the urinary system, and all those diseases which are the result of a disordered state of the internal organs, and which are the cause of so much suffering and distress.

FOR LIFE GUARANTEED.

The remedy contains no Mineral Medicines; no Aconite, Colicaria, Camphor, or other powerful and dangerous ingredients. No fear of taking such a medicine, and no danger of its being abused, as is the case with many of the remedies of the kind now in use.

Webster's Dictionary

Is published by G. & C. Merriam, 123 North Third Street, Boston, Mass. It is a complete and accurate dictionary of the English Language, and is the most valuable work of the kind now in use.

Particular Notice

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by A. N. Warren, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, at the Old Stand, Norway Village, Me.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, GEOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC, and all other books, for sale, at the Old Stand, Norway Village, Me.

Old Men! Old Iron!

10,000 LBS. OF Iron, for sale, at the Old Stand, Norway Village, Me.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff & Coroner.

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

Lumber! Lumber!

60,000 FEET Hemlock Boards, for sale, at the Old Stand, Norway Village, Me.

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, for sale, at the Old Stand, Norway Village, Me.

THOMSONIAN MEDICINES, for

sale, at the Old Stand, Norway Village, Me.

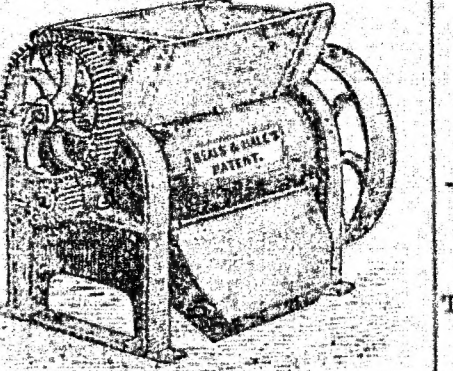
Sheet Iron!

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale, at the Old Stand, Norway Village, Me.

Pine Lumber.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for doors and windows, for sale, at the Old Stand, Norway Village, Me.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners. BEAL & HALE'S PATENT IMPROVED CORN CRACKER.



A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.

For Grinding the same suitable for Provision. Also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hominy, and the use of Stables.

Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, and Economy of Work, and Economy of Power.

It is a safe and healthy machine, and its use is recommended by the highest authorities in the medical and scientific world.

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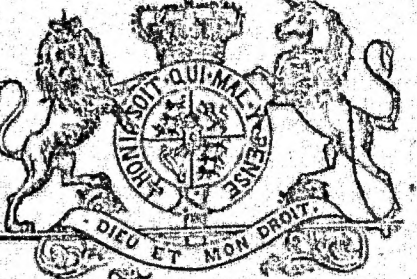
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CONSUMPTION CURED! TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHANAN'S HUNGarian Balsam OF LIFE.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchanan of London, England, and for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate supervision of the inventor.

The attending success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the most delicate cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day.

The Hungarian Balsam has been used by the most distinguished Physicians, and is highly commended by the highest authorities in the medical and scientific world.

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Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1847, at the Inn of N. M. Sharpley, on Paris Hill, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity that Rufus Bartlett, Jr. of Greenwood, has of redeeming a certain tract or parcel of land situated in that part of the town of Greenwood called the "Phillips Academy Tract," viz:—Lot No. 10 and the northern half of Lot No. 11, in the 8th Range, as laid out by Uriah Holt's survey. For a more full description, reference may be had to the Record of Deeds, Book 68, page 407. The above premises were mortgaged, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1844, to Charles Taber, to secure the payment of \$300, and assigned, January 22, 1847, to Seth Curtis, to secure the payment of \$225.00, and recorded as above, Book 70, pages 112-113: the same having been attached on the original writ.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1847.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deput Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on two Executions and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of William Walker, in Paris, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, January 1847, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless sooner disposed of.

ALL BETSEY KNIGHT has of redeeming the following real estate situated in Paris, viz:—A certain farm situated in Paris, and being the same formerly occupied and owned by the said Betsey Knight, and being mortgaged by said Betsey Knight to Lyman Nichols & Co., Feb. 7th, A. D. 1846, to secure the payment of nine hundred and seven dollars and seven cents, and on which is now due about seven hundred and fifty dollars. Reference to said mortgage for further description, which is recorded Book 70, pages 112-113 in the Oxford Records.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1847.

JOHN M. ESTES, Deputy Sheriff.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber, being thereto duly authorized by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of JAMES HARRIS, late of said County, deceased.

The property lies in the Northern part of Paris, being the Northern half of Lots No. 33 and 34, 4th Range, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of land lying on both sides of the Little Anson River together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Saw Mill, all new. The interest of the said James Harris, deceased, in said land and buildings, is expected, will pass through the land.

A very desirable opportunity for a sale investment is here offered, as the property must be sold. It is not disposed of at private sale it will be sold at public Auction.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on Paris Hill, July 1, 1847.

FRANCIS BEHNS, Administrator.

Fowler's School Books.

A SUPPLY of the "TEACHER'S" INSTITUTE, a practical System of Instruction, as exhibited personally by Mr. Fowler at the late Institute in this town. The subscriber has a large supply of the following School Books by the same author:

Teachers' Institute; Companion to Speller, or Exercises in Orthography; Common School Speller; Common School Grammar, 1st and 2d part; Child's Arithmetic; Primary Reader; Bible Reader; Elementary Geography; Common School do; Atlas to do; Familiar Dialogues; Tables of Elementary Sciences.

School Committees and Teachers are especially invited to call and examine the above works, which are sold at the lowest prices, and on the most liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on Paris Hill, Oct. 22, 1847.

BENJ. WALTON.

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON Foundry and Stove Works, at STEEP FALLS, Oxford County, and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment a success, and to give satisfaction to all who patronize it. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works, and having secured the services of the most experienced and skillful workmen, they are enabled to execute all kinds of work with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Cast-iron Kettles, Ovens, Ash and Boiler Moulds; Cast-iron Wagon Boxes, Road Scrapers, Grad Stone Trucks, and all kinds of machinery, and are prepared to execute all kinds of work with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

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